



Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 8 July 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and, with reference to Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and 2270 (2016), has the honour to transmit herewith the report of Chile to the Committee on the measures taken to implement effectively the provisions of resolution 2270 (2016), in accordance with paragraph 40 of that resolution (see annex).



Annex to the note verbale of 8 July 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Chile on its implementation of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016)

The Government of Chile has the honour to submit this report on its implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), in accordance with paragraph 40 of that resolution.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile issued Decree No. 57 of 29 April 2016, which provides that all State authorities and bodies shall, within their respective powers, ensure the full and strict implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), including by disseminating the names of the persons, entities and vessels designated as being subject to a travel ban, the freezing of their assets or maritime interdiction measures in annexes I, II and III of the resolution.

Moreover, the National Customs Service of Chile adopted amendments to several of its provisions on the smuggling of goods, which came into effect on 1 January 2015, to facilitate the implementation of the interdiction and transportation measures required under resolution 2270 (2016).

In that regard, under article 168 of the Chilean Customs Ordinance, any person who brings into or takes out of the national territory goods whose import or export is prohibited is guilty of smuggling. Any person who takes goods out of the country at a point not authorized for that purpose or without having declared the goods to the Chilean Customs Service is also guilty of smuggling.

Article 169 of the Customs Ordinance provides that maliciously false declarations concerning the origin, weight, quantity or content of goods for export shall be punishable by ordinary imprisonment of a minimum to medium term and a fine of up to five times the customs value of the goods. That punishment also applies to persons who forge or falsify the certification or analysis required to establish the origin, weight, quantity or content of goods for export. Similarly, consignors are punishable if the declared classification or value of goods they are exporting is based on false, forged or incomplete documentation.

With regard to paragraph 13 of resolution 2270 (2016), concerning governmental representatives acting in a governmental capacity, it should be noted that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not have diplomatic representation in Chilean territory.

With regard to paragraph 33 of the resolution, it should be noted that, at the time of writing, there are no banking or financial institutions, or branches or representative offices thereof, from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Chile.

Furthermore, in accordance with paragraph 34 of the resolution, there are no Chilean financial institutions operating in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the present time.